

# *The* INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER

DECEMBER, 1943



## *Official Magazine*

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS...CHAUFFEURS  
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS  
OF AMERICA

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# World Isn't Flat, After All

**T**HE United States Senate has discovered that the world isn't flat. However, six senators still think so, which proves that the percentage of geographic illiteracy is still too high. The voters can rectify that in future elections, however, now that they know who they are.

The information came from the vote on the resolution to cooperate with other nations to preserve peace when it is finally won.

The vote was 85 to 5 in favor of the resolution. In addition to the five ostrich isolationists was a sixth who, while he didn't vote, was paired against the resolution.

And to them should be added Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota who voted for international cooperation although he is as much against it as he ever was. But Nye must run for re-election next year. It's a case of personal security, not national security.

He likes the pay of \$10,000 a year and it flatters him to have his mail addressed as "honorable," even though that is just a chivalrous American custom — like the presumption of innocence.

If Nye is re-elected, he will unquestionably leap from ambush to kill any concrete proposal for a world organization that must follow the resolution passed by such an encouraging but deceptive vote.

With Nye may be such other America Firsters and isolationists as Brooks of Illinois, Clark of Idaho, Clark of Missouri, Taft of Ohio, Wiley of Wisconsin, Butler of Nebraska, Vandenberg of Michigan, Capper of Kansas, Johnson of Colorado, Thomas of Idaho, Holman of Oregon, Danaher of Connecticut, Aiken of Vermont, Davis of Pennsylvania, McCarran of Nevada, Tobey of New Hampshire, Chavez of New Mexico and Willis of Indiana.

They are dangerous in view of the fact that 33 senators can kill any peace treaty as they killed the League of Nations in a spasm of hate and blindness after the last war.

Therefore if eight or nine new senators secretly hostile to international cooperation are elected next November, they can send us stumbling down the same bloody path to another world war.

Of the six who openly opposed the senate resolution, only one, Reynolds of North Carolina, is up for re-election next year. However, he has wisely decided not to run.

Of the 19 whose record indicates hostility to any final peace organization, nine must stand for re-election next year. If these nine can sneak by without definitely and positively committing themselves to international cooperation without quibbling hypocritically about "sovereign rights," the prospect of lasting peace will be in danger.

The time to worry about a treacherous senate is now. After next November it will be too late.



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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS  
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

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DECEMBER, 1943

Number 1

## When Workers Quit, Soldiers Die

### Tell that to the Rat Who Advocates Strikes

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

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WHAT good is all the money that you get or that you can save; what good is all the glory and the patting on the back that you give yourself, if we lose this war?

Everything you have will be wiped out if we lose this war.

Money will be worthless — as I have seen it in Germany in 1922. I bought a million-mark bill for five cents in the lobby of the Adelon Hotel in Berlin. I bought it as a souvenir; but it reminds me — and it should you — of how little good money is when liberty and freedom are lost.

About a year after the last war ended in 1918 Germany disavowed all her indebtedness and all of her money. In other words, they said it wasn't worth anything to the people.

During 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917 the German Kaiser, with Hindenburg and others, had promised the people everything. The result was they got nothing and the workers were practically enslaved.

The German government began then to tax the people so heavily that there was no encouragement to go ahead in business.

However, by disavowing their obligations as agreed to in the Treaty of Versailles, they secretly set aside their newly-created money, again hired millions of workers, and began to build the present war machine.



When this war ends, if Germany loses — as we hope and pray she will — the German people will again be impoverished perhaps for generations, and will have to work harder than before in order to eke out an existence.

The trouble in our country is that everybody believes there is no chance for us to lose the war. The American workmen are intelligent and understanding beyond those of European countries but because of the success we have had in creating and continuing and improving our freedom since 1776, we have a feeling that it is impossible to defeat us.

Overconfidence is one of the greatest weaknesses any nation can possess. Any prizefighter entering the ring believing there is no chance for him to be defeated is in great danger.

Any nation believing that it is unconquerable is on the verge of defeat.

This was demonstrated in England very thoroughly when Hitler started out on his rampage to destroy the civilized nations bordering on Germany.

I was in England addressing the British Trades Union Congress about the time Austria was trampled upon. Then Czechoslovakia, in violation of all the pledges, promises and treaties of the Germans, was ruthlessly taken over and its business men and patriots tortured and murdered. Then Poland was brutally destroyed.

About this time the labor delegates attending the British Trades Union Congress shouted from the house tops about the failure of the British government to do something.

The truth of the matter is this: that Chamberlain, a pacifist and a compromiser of the worst kind, had a disarmed, weak country considering the military strength of Germany. Worse than all that, instead of preparing, Chamberlain and his government refused to believe that England was in any danger.

Again the sin or crime of cocksureness prevailed. Chamberlain and his associates

believed that any nation would be committing suicide if they attempted to attack England, on her own shores or even in her possessions or territories. What a foolish pipedream this was, because at that same moment Germany was laying out the roads and maps preparing to destroy England.

I have repeatedly said that Frenchmen — I mean the politicians of France — were worse than those who are in a trance as a result of opium. They were doped completely with their Maginot Line, as time has since proven.

It was an easy walk-away for Germany to conquer the so-called proud, fighting French and their leaders.

A year before this, meeting the French labor leaders in Geneva, they delighted in telling you how all-powerful France was and how impossible it would be for Germany to again bring about an invasion of France.

Again the sin, or the crime, of overconfidence.

The truth of the matter is this: that if Hitler and Goebbels and their associates hadn't blundered after completely overrunning France even before the date they had set out to do so, they could have gone right on into England.

While it would have been difficult to subdue the British, who will fight even after the last man is wounded, Hitler could have conquered England. But he blundered by delaying. He was too confident.

Again let us remind you of the crime of government leaders feeding themselves on the propaganda that they cannot be overcome or conquered. This same condition obtains among 95 per cent of the American people today. It may lead us all to danger.

Of course we do not want to discourage the American people. We like them to have a certain amount of confidence in themselves. We ourselves believe that we will win this war, but it can only be won by careful planning and by endless toil and suffering and by constantly watching our every move, to the end that there will be



nothing left undone. Then and only then can we win this war and save our nation and the world.

No one can make me believe that if truck drivers or coal miners fully understood the danger of stopping work because of some grievance, that they would stop work and risk the lives of our men who are defending our country and the world on innumerable battlefronts.

The price we are paying now is greater than we paid one year ago, in lives and suffering, as well as money. Money is the least thing to be considered in this war.

Yes, our indebtedness will pile up and it will take perhaps a century to pay off the debt, but if we lose the war we do not need to worry about our debts or our money or our property. The enemy will take care of that.

You have read of the destruction of whole towns and villages in Poland, where all the inhabitants were taken out and shot, slaughtered, murdered ruthlessly for some offense, or perhaps the death of some German officer who was brutal in his tactics.

Those reports are not exaggerated. There are many of those cases that you have never heard of and perhaps will not hear of until the history of this war is written.

You saw in the papers the other day where 60 of our bombers did not return from one single raid made on Germany. Each of those bombers carried at least 10 men whom it had taken months to train for such dangerous work. This is happening every day.

The bomber itself may have cost over \$200,000, but the loss in money means nothing. It is the time it takes to build them, to send them over there, and to equip them for action.

But worse and most important of all is the training of those young men, 600 of them, all highly efficient, all courageous, all composed of the best blood and brains of our country. Lost to us forever!

This is only a drop in the bucket compared to what is going to happen and the price we will have to pay. We will be extremely fortunate if we come out of this war with not more than a million lives lost and perhaps 2,000,000 wounded.

How then can you on the trucks, or in the fields, or in the factories, or in the mines, stop work for one day and thereby prolong the war perhaps six months or a year longer than it should last?

But worst of all, how can you stop work and by so doing deprive those fighting heroes, the flower of the world, many of them your relatives, 102,000 of them your brother union Teamsters! How can you stop work and endanger their lives?

Think seriously before you listen to agitators and some willful, disloyal Americans, ambitious to get control of your union.

Don't stop work! Bear your troubles if you have any. Your troubles are insignificant compared to the sufferings and hardships of our men "over there."

**TELL THE RAT WHO ADVOCATES STRIKES THAT THE BLOOD OF THOSE YOUNG MEN ACROSS THE SEAS FIGHTING A FIGHT FOR OUR FREEDOM WILL NOT BE ON YOUR HANDS OR ON YOUR CONSCIENCE.**

And when this conflict is ended you can look into the eyes of your children and into the faces of the mothers whose sons did not return and tell them you did not help to kill their boys by stopping work.

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One newspaper in the East calls the present Congress an "all-time low" in ability. Perhaps they are; we don't know about that. But some of their actions certainly make it look that way. The arguments in the senate sound a lot more like child's play than the action of a wartime meeting of statesmen. In addition, the Congress, both houses, has dodged every war plan in which there was any chance of political trouble.—*Summit County (Ohio) Labor News.*



## Praises Roosevelt War Strategy

BY SENATOR JAMES M. MEAD

*(Senator Mead of New York recently visited the war zone with four other United States senators who shocked the world by their lack of intelligence. Senator Mead took his assignment seriously and came home brimming with praise for American labor and for the brilliant war strategy which is bringing victory closer each day. Herewith are his findings.)*

OUR committee was divided into several subcommittees. Senator Russell of Georgia represented the Appropriations Committee, Senator Brewster of Maine and myself represented the Truman Committee, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator Chandler of Kentucky represented the Military Committee.

Our particular directive assigned to us the problem of investigating the quality and quantity of material furnished to our armies and our Allies. It also requested that we inquire into manufacture abroad, the transportation and the distribution of materials manufactured or repaired or rehabilitated for our forces in the shops and factories throughout the world.

We were interested, therefore, in looking into these shops and inquiring into the equipment that was repaired or produced and in taking notice of those who were employed there. We also, and this applies to me particularly, expressed deep concern with the comparative value and efficiency of workers in non-union, unorganized countries, and in the countries where organized labor was free to organize and to represent the workers as they do, for instance, not only in this country but in the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand.

I had an excellent opportunity of comparing the workmanship, the effective and efficient productiveness of the men in organized countries, in competition with the men from unorganized countries. As one American contractor said to me in one of the remote sections of the world when I said to him, "Your contract price ought to

be very reasonable, you only pay your workers about \$1.50 a week."

He said, "I would sooner have a handful of New York building trades workers at \$1.50 an hour than a regiment of these fellows at \$1.50 a month."

If I were to leave with you my conclusions with reference to the ability and the efficiency of the workers, I would have to say, in my judgment, and any fair-minded man would have to say, that where labor is organized, where it has an opportunity to develop that statesmanship of labor that we enjoy in this country, where pride in the worker is manifested wherever you find him, where the worker makes his contribution by reason of the fact his heart is in his work, there, in these organized labor countries, you will find the most efficient and the most effective and the most productive labor.

In the backward countries where labor is regimented or enslaved, where it has yet to reach the dignity of labor in this country, it is regrettably impoverished productivity, and wherever we visited we found the worker in these backward countries, in these unorganized countries, most inefficient when compared with the workers of America.

Our production is the world's best. Compared with any other country in the world, friend or foe, in the quality or quantity of our goods we lead and all others follow.

Our equipment is on every allied front in the world. It is being shipped on every ocean, into nations that are joining with us in this gigantic conflict for human freedom and human decency. Every nation and



every army in the world, fighting on our team, has American equipment and American goods to sustain them in battle.

Why, the production of 100,000 fighting planes a year is of itself an all-time record that even our most enthusiastic friends never supposed we would be able to attain, and yet when this year is over the American workmen will send to the fighting fronts of the world and to the trading areas in our countries 100,000 fighting ships, a mighty armada strong in fighting power and certainly a determining factor in the winning of this war. This is a greater productivity by far, yes, by double, the combined productivities of our enemies.

The launching of 20,000,000 dead tons of shipping in America is better than all the world, friend and foe together. That ought to be the answer to the critics of American labor that we are doing our bit, that we are excelling even the fondest hopes of our friends.

I want to commend the American Federation of Labor and your leader for the splendid cooperation it has given to the government.

Although it is unfortunate that we have strikes in any country fighting this war on our side, the fact that we have reduced them to an all-time record is complimentary of your leadership and of your loyalty and of your pledge.

We found mistakes, unfortunate incidents happening here and there throughout our investigation. The Truman Committee, in its exhaustive investigation extending over a period of years, found industrialists at fault, found the quality of the material they were using and selling to our government not up to standard.

We found even in the army itself reasons for setting up court-martial proceedings.

We have been accused in the ranks of labor of making mistakes, but when I say to you that the findings of our committee have shown that even in the industrial and financial leadership of the country they have made mistakes, when I add to that

that even in the ranks of the military, mistakes have been made and court-martial proceedings have been warranted, then I say that so far as we are concerned our mistakes have been smaller than they were by comparison with any other nation on earth, and we ought to be proud of the fact that we rate the standing of champions.

Now, something about the conduct of the war. That is something that is close to the hearts and to the souls of all the people of America and of the world. Faith and confidence in leadership is one of the essentials to victory. In times of crises like these, weak men are removed from the political stage and they give way to strong, intelligent, dynamic political leadership. The nation that has confidence and faith in its leadership is indeed a favored nation in times like these.

War is the biggest job on earth. We either win the war or we lose everything. We win the war and we go on to the true destiny of man, where he will not only be free, where his economic condition will not only be improved, but where he will have opportunity to avoid the impoverishment and the discrimination and all the rest of the difficulties that now beset him.

The strategy of the war is something that was beyond the pale of the Truman Committee, but something that I as an individual, because of the essential necessity of faith and confidence and because it is my patriotic duty, feel that I should report on that subject.

**The over-all strategy of the United Nations is in good hands. It is correct. It has proven itself superb, if you will but analyze the record.**

In 1942, and that is only a short time ago, Hitler pronounced his three-point program for victory for the Axis. And how close he came to putting over the three points caused us much apprehension and anxiety. His U-boat fight in the Atlantic, sinking more tonnage than we were able to construct, menacing our shores, on the



Atlantic and on the Gulf, sinking more tanks and planes and guns than we could afford to lose — it looked as though it was going to be a success.

Severing the continent of Africa from the cause of the United Nations was the second point in his program, and how close it came, and how apprehensive we were when Rommel was pounding at the gates of Cairo, at the very doors of Alexandria. And in that great conflict at El Alamein, we endured sleepless nights awaiting the fate of Montgomery and his Eighth Army.

Fighting oil is the essential for victory and he who controlled the oil had the upper hand of those who were without it or those who had to transport it thousands of miles to the battlefields. Hitler's third point was to take the oil fields in the Caucasus, and he massed all of the finest forces, including his panzer divisions and his Stuka dive bombers in that area.

And who was it that was sure the Russians could hold Stalingrad? Who was it that believed Hitler, at the beginning of the fight for the oil fields of the Caucasus, would not win his third point? Military experts throughout the world were amazed and astounded at the indomitable matchless record of the Russians at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus, and we are proud of their great military performance.

It was, of course, necessary and it has proven to be correct, that the over-all board of strategy for the United Nations should give emphasis and top ranking to the European theatre in 1942.

The wisdom of that course has asserted itself, because today we are building infinitely more tonnage than all the Hitler submarines can destroy. The sea lanes of the Atlantic are safer for American men and

American materials now. The Mediterranean, once his lake, now becomes our sea. She is working on our side today.

All of the big nations as well as the little nations were held in the conflict by President Roosevelt's United Nations setup which stopped Hitler from knocking them out one at a time, and his lend-lease program that gave to the little nations of the world the opportunity to fight, also makes it possible now to the very fullest degree for them to bring their cargo ships and their merchant ships to fuller dispatch over shorter courses, carrying our goods.

And so the strategy has proven itself correct, and although not a member of the Military Affairs Committee, I want to say to you what I said in Washington and what I will continue to say as long as the controversy lasts: Hitler's three-point program has been a failure. He has lost the initiative in every battlefield of the world. He is now on the defensive and he is drawing in to a smaller and more restricted area.

And our strategy has proven that while he planned well he failed to consider American productive power; he failed to consider the toughness and the might of America's military forces, the best army in the world today, in my judgment.

And he failed to consider — and this I leave with you because of the emphasis I placed on confidence and faith in leadership — he failed to consider the wisdom, the foresight and the leadership of the man given us by Divine Providence, the Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy, the most powerful and the most popular political leader in the world, President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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**We wish to warn the members of congress that politics is a dangerous game in wartime, that it is a game in which every worker and consumer in the land—barring the poll-tax states—can deal himself a hand. So far as congress is concerned, restrictions placed upon labor and failure to protect consumers against profiteers can have one result—new faces in 1944.—*Southwest Teamster.***



# *Rotten Morgan Ketchup Seized!*

## Indiana Governor Orders Health Officer to Act

USING German prisoners and operating at night, the Morgan Packing Co. of Austin, Indiana, was caught recently by inspectors of the Indiana State Health Department as it was bottling up a batch of rotten tomato ketchup.

The inspectors immediately put an embargo on several thousand cases and after a series of exhaustive tests, Dr. Thurman B. Rice, state health officer, ordered about 1,400 cases of the ketchup destroyed.

The ketchup was seized on September 23 but on November 17, Morgan had not yet destroyed it. Officials of the health department, however, expressed confidence that he would do so eventually.

The deference shown Morgan by the state health authorities has been a remarkable feature of the case. In fact, it was only after Gov. Henry F. Schricker had personally ordered Dr. Rice to enforce the pure food laws impartially that the health department proceeded against Morgan.

Rice admitted that at no time was there any question but that the ketchup contained "an excess quantity of decomposed vegetable matter."

But at all times there was a large question in his mind as to whether he should enforce the law or let Morgan market the contaminated stuff.

Rice argued that the ketchup "would not make anybody sick unless he consumed a large amount of it." Neither will arsenic.

He also deplored destroying "food" when there is such a demand for it, apparently overlooking the fact that ketchup is not a staple article of food but is a flavoring extract, like Worcestershire sauce.

The peculiar reasoning of the health officer may be responsible for the unsanitary condition of Indianapolis restaurants. Recent investigation showed that they were

among the worst in the nation but nobody did anything about it until the federal government moved in and threatened to post military policemen in front of the restaurants to keep the soldiers out.

Maybe Rice figured about them as he did about Morgan's rotten ketchup, that their food wouldn't make anyone sick unless he ate too much of it.

Even after Gov. Schricker ordered Rice to protect the public by enforcing the health law without favor, Rice hesitated and finally released several thousand cases of the ketchup while ordering Morgan to destroy 1,400.

If Morgan finally destroys them, that will be something.

Had this been the first offense of the Morgan Co., the reluctance of Rice would be understandable.

But the Morgan Co. has a long criminal record. It has been convicted on 18 different counts by the federal government for sending rotten and deliberately adulterated food into interstate commerce.

Yet the timid Indiana health department feared it was doing this hardened law violator an injustice by forcing it to dump some filthy ketchup — if it does dump it.

The influence of Ivan Morgan, who is former Republican state chairman and who is now Republican chairman of the 9th Indiana congressional district, may have frightened the good doctor, whose salary is paid by the taxpayers.

Not all the pressure that Morgan could exert ever worried the governor. He backed up the health department from the start just as he backed up the state tax board last year when it caught Morgan cheating on his personal taxes.

As a result of the action of the tax board

at that time the taxes of the entire county in which Morgan's main plant is located were reduced. The other residents of the county had been paying the taxes Morgan cheated on.

The health department knew all about that, too. It knew further that labor-hating Morgan had shown the same contempt for the labor laws that he has shown for the tax laws and that his non-union drivers have shown for the traffic laws. His drivers had

230 accidents in 11 months, killing eight people and injuring 22.

Who does Morgan think would be eating that filthy ketchup in the unsanitary restaurants? Most of the victims would be working men and women.

And what will eventually happen to those 1,400 cases of rotten ketchup?

Maybe Morgan is saving them for a Christmas present to Dr. Rice. Nobody else wants them!

## *Coast Teamster Warns of Japs*

BY HARLEY F. WEITZEL

*Steward, Bakery Drivers' Union No. 276, Los Angeles*

**W**HEN this war has been won, one of the most irritating social problems will be confronting those people living in the states between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Coast.

When the Japs bowed low to their degrading emperor and came to California to settle they did a clean-cut job and carried out in detail everything they were told to do by their superiors in Tokyo.

We people, we Teamsters in California, have associated with the Japs because we thought they kept very nice vegetable stands. We bought from them before December 7, 1941.

Today things are different and the Teamsters in California do not want the Japs back here after the war.

Not only Teamsters feel this way but other people who have a bit of common sense and a regard for the American boys who died for us at Bataan, Corregidor, Guadalcanal and the other Jap battle fronts.

The revolt at Tule Lake, a Jap camp in northern California, is a fair example of what kind of people we have let live in our midst and who will want to live in our communities after the war.

Should the Teamsters of the Middle West listen to social reformers?

Personally, I think there is some kind of a movement under way to feel out the people between the Mississippi and the Pacific Coast and to soften us up for the storm to come.

I think that if these social reformers would go to Tule Lake and live among their subjects they might want to reform some of our industrialists who would like to hire these Japs for wages below those for which our own American farmers will work.

The game being played today is "button, button, who's got the button?"

It is now time for you Teamsters in the Middle West to raise your voices and put an emphatic "No" to any suggestion of appeasement for these Japs.

It is also the time to say that you want these Japs sent back to the islands from whence they came. I assure you that my opinion is shared by 99 per cent of the people living on the West Coast. I assure you further that it is the definite opinion of even more of those living in California.

I appeal to you Teamsters of the Middle West — do not let this parasitic Jap ingratiate himself into your communities. Have guts enough to speak up for America. You are what makes it.



# *Report Union Agitators to FBI*

## **Teamsters Must Remain at Work Despite Injustice**

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

**I** CANNOT prevail too strongly upon our members from now on to observe the pledge made by all the men of labor to the government of the United States, that stoppages of work shall not prevail.

Even though the grievance existing is justified, the fact that by stopping work you may be the means of losing the lives of many of our men across the water by holding up necessary war materials, is far more important than even the unjust tactics of an unfair employer or the delay of the War Labor Board.

After all is said and done, the wages of our members are so far ahead of where they ever were before that it isn't possible to compare them with the wages of other countries paid for similar work, or the wages that prevailed in our industry a few years ago.

Yes, I know very well that many of the employers are trimming and that they are taking advantage of the "no strike" pledge and the call of our country that we continue to work.

Those employers will be dealt with when the proper time comes!

Many of them will go out of business after the war.

An employer who is dishonest and unfair to his employees is not trustworthy and his credit is questionable in the financial world. Banks will refuse to continue his credit.

Also thousands of our members who are now hollering their heads off because of their supposed or imaginary — or perhaps real — grievances, will be gradually gotten rid of and better men will replace them after the war.

In a two-hour conference the other day with the President of the United States the

question of the Little Steel schedule or basis for settling wage disputes was under consideration, and some of us prevailed upon the President to consider an adjustment upward of the Little Steel Formula, which in substance means that not more than 15 per cent increase in wages can be given to anyone dating back to February 1, 1941.

In other words, if in 1942 or 1943 you received a 10 per cent increase in wages, then you would not be entitled to more than 5 per cent increase in 1944, and that is provided your wage contract has expired.

Many of us in the conference contended that the cost of living had far exceeded the reports and figures given out by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor.

Perhaps the most efficient Bureau of Statistics ever within the Department of Labor now exists, but our contention is this: that those statisticians go into the small towns and villages of less than 10,000 population, and the rural districts, where the cost of living and rentals are low, and they include them with the cost of living in the large cities where the industrial workers are mostly employed, and that brings down the average for all.

The President agreed that he would give consideration to those matters placed before him, such as indicated above, as well as others.

I participated and had something to say in this conference with the President in the White House, which conference was composed of three representatives from the American Federation of Labor and three representatives from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, as well as a representative of the Railway Brotherhoods.

This committee of seven spent two and one-quarter hours with the President of the United States going over every phase of the labor situation. The President, of course, explained that if wages were increased, the cost of living would go up, because the cost of food products would immediately rise.

There is no doubt but that there is a possibility of such a thing happening. But nevertheless there are gross inequalities and unfair averages existing which are detrimental to the masses of the toilers who are, in the main, the heads of families.

Understanding the many angles to this question of wages, the cost of living, and inflation, your General President desires to state to you now that there was a possibility — and there is still a possibility — of an absolute freezing of wages and prices at their present standards.

This has been almost completely accomplished in both Canada and England.

It is useless to say "We will not stand for it."

This government will not monkey around very much longer with men who defy it and endanger the future freedom of the United States and the salvation of the world from the guns of the destroyers of Europe who are now mowing down thousands of our comrades, our own flesh and blood.

Those who are driving trucks and holding membership in our organization, who are impatient, should consider the position of the 102,000 of our members who are mostly overseas offering up their lives for small wages compared to what we are receiving.

And they are making those sacrifices willingly because they believe that only by thus sacrificing can we be assured of any such thing as a continuation of the rights of free men.

We have been informed that there are certain small groups within our organizations in many large cities who call themselves the "rank and file." Those groups have within them as leaders, disturbers who are spreading the seed of dissension and

distrust and are known in many instances to be helping Hitler, thereby endangering the safety of the nation.

"Rank and file" groups are secession movements even at the best. Holding meetings or conferences outside the regular meetings is an act of treason against the International Union, and the leaders, in the judgment of many persons who seem to know, are treasonably inclined against the country.

This is the opinion prevailing in some of the higher circles of our government, and especially within the army and navy. Therefore, we advise our membership to keep away from those so-called "rank and file" movements, who first have in mind running a "slate" in order to elect themselves, and after they are elected involving the union, or parts of the union, in stoppages of work, thereby accomplishing the desire of the enemies of freedom.

For instance, if we had a strike on the western coast which would tie up shipping, wouldn't the Japs be delighted to know that we could not send supplies to our men who are risking their lives in Australia and other parts of the far distant world?

Or if we had a strike tying up the port of Boston or New York or New Orleans, where we are shipping out the materials of war and the necessities of life, including medicine and bandages to the noble men and women of Russia who are dying daily by thousands, what a wonderful satisfaction it would be for the Hitlers and the Goebbels, the headsmen, the hatchet men of once civilized Europe.

I know that there are many decent, high-class, patriotic Americans who are our members, who follow the hue and cry of the brawlers and disturbers in the so-called "rank and file" movement, and who patiently listen to the spoutings of the whisperers around the docks and in the garages.

But our advice to you is to shun them as though they were poisonous, dangerous serpents, men who are either thoroughly senseless or willfully criminal and unfit to be called Americans. We advise you to follow



the rules and laws laid down by the International Union in behalf of your nation and of your brothers who are across the seas.

We advise you, above all, to report to the FBI in the Federal Building in your city, any individual amongst you who is spreading anything that can be considered as unpatriotic or dangerous propaganda, if such is leading towards a stoppage of work in violation of the obligation we hold to our

government and to our country at this dangerous hour.

Be assured that the day will come when you will appreciate this advice and when you will receive the reward from your country which you will richly deserve, and the appreciation of the men who are overseas when those who will return come back to again take their places amongst you in our American life.

## Closed Shop Approved by Florida Supreme Court

**T**HE Florida Supreme Court has upheld the legality of the closed shop and quashed a three-year campaign by State Attorney General Tom Watson to outlaw closed shop clauses in union contracts.

The sweeping decision by the state's highest court reversed a lower court ruling which was given wide publicity throughout the country because of its anti-labor nature.

The state Supreme Court decision, however, received no mention in the press outside of Florida.

The test case involved a contract between the Tampa Shipbuilding Company and the metal trades and building trades unions of the American Federation of Labor.

It was argued for the unions by Joseph A. Padway, counsel for the A. F. of L. The decision represented a legal victory for organized labor which is nation-wide in scope because other states have made similar attempts to bar the closed shop.

The majority opinion of the court pointed out that no complaint had been filed against

the contract by the company, by the unions or by the Navy Department for which the company does all its work.

The only objection was on the part of Attorney General Watson.

Taking up the charge that closed shop contracts are against public policy, the court found this to be untrue because in at least three laws — the Norris-La Guardia Act, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the National Labor Relations Act — Congress "has affirmed the right of laborers to combine and act in the interest of the group."

As to the allegation that the closed-shop contract interfered with the war effort, the court said:

"We find no proof in the record that compliance with the contract has resulted in a retardation of the war effort. For this alone, the decree (of the lower court) would have to be set aside. For it was upon this ground, and this ground only, that the trial court struck down the closed shop clause of the contract."

## Metal "Union Shop" Signs Still Available

**T**HE International still has a supply of the attractive metal Union Shop signs which are pictured on the back cover of this magazine, according to General Secretary-Treasurer John M. Gillespie. They were ordered before the metal shortage and while they last, can be obtained by local unions at the old price of 25 cents each.

The signs are 7 by 11 inches in size and

are designed for use in garages, warehouses or any other place of business where the employer desires to advertise the fact that he is operating under fair conditions with members of this union.

Unions desiring some of these signs should order them at once through the general secretary-treasurer's office before the supply runs out.





# Building AL HI



OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY AND SIGNAL CORPS PHOTOS

With thousands of skilled workers in their ranks, the Army has pushed its way through the Arctic wilderness and across 1,600 miles overland into the interior. The pictures show phases of the operation with remarkable speed. This is where the action is.

1. An army caterpillar blazes a trail through the wilderness.
2. One of three 25,000-gallon tankers is being loaded on the Peace River. It will supply the army with fuel from the railhead to Fort Reliance.
3. Railroad cars bring trucks and supplies to the construction site.
4. Construction crews push a road through the snow to build the road up ahead. The road is built later while the road construction is in progress.
5. Hungry army truck driver gets his meal from the commissary department.
6. A "cat" gets its feet wet during the construction of many glacial streams that the Army Engineers have to overcome.



# the ASKAN HIGHWAY

truck drivers and construction  
ny Engineers have conquered  
now rolling vital war supplies  
ilitary base of Alaska. These  
operation, accomplished with  
some of your rationed gas goes.

the way through the Yukon.  
tanks just ferried across the  
army equipment on the haul  
. John.

to the jumping-off place.

lead across a pontoon bridge to  
A permanent bridge was built  
ction went on at top speed.

stop for food in the open where  
moves along with road crews.  
ing a sandbar out of one of the  
added problems for the Army

(See story on Page 14)





# *Skillful Army Truck Drivers Roll Munitions into Alaska*

BY LIEUT. COL. R. P. ROSENGREN

*Chief, Technical Information Branch, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army*

WAR is a hard taskmaster. It demands the last ounce of strength and stamina from men and machines. Its insatiable maw must be fed an unending flow of supplies and equipment, in quantity and on time.

Success in the maintenance of this flow is measured in terms of workpower. It takes more than bullets to bring victory. In warfare today, workpower takes its place along with firepower in marshalling strength to defeat the enemy.

Vast and difficult construction projects, completed under pressure of time, and the movement of tremendous tonnages over great distances without stoppage or delay are elements of tactical and strategic importance. Men and machines, operating under every possible condition of terrain and climate, are required to get the job done. Human lives and prolongation of the war are the prices paid for a breakdown anywhere along the lines of supply.

Tractors and bulldozers, scrapers and ditchers, shovels and cranes — and always trucks — have taken their places with ships and planes and tanks and guns as instruments of attack. The attack takes men who can build as well as fight.

The versatility of American-built trucks and the skill and rugged ability of men who handle these trucks are writing a brilliant chapter of achievement in the drive to total victory.

The scene for sections of this chapter is laid in North Africa, in the Solomons, in Iceland, in the mountains of Sicily, and everywhere else around the globe where men and materials are moving in for attack and invasion.

Many of the exploits from theaters of operation are written into reports that must be kept confidential for the duration. Others can be told. Already one of the best known and most impressive examples of these achievements is the building of the Alaska Highway, known earlier as the Alcan Highway.

No construction project since the Panama Canal, perhaps, has challenged the public imagination like this one. As a result of this popular interest, the Alaska Highway is a project of striking contrasts.

It is pictured on one hand as a broad artery carrying all types of traffic and on the other in terms of a narrow and tortuous route, impassable muskeg, and wash-out bridges.

Some see it carrying long lines of summer tourists and others only the workers and supplies required for its construction. It has been referred to as an "engineering miracle" and as a "supreme test of the brute strength of laborers and equipment."

Although the light of accurate information may strip some of the misty half-truths from the Alaska Highway, it will strengthen the important fact that the road has measured up to expectations and is serving its purpose.

The Alaska Highway is essentially a military road. It links a chain of important airfields and supplements the supply lines to Alaska. For a full appreciation of its significance, it is necessary only to recall the period shortly after Pearl Harbor when the road was first conceived.

The Japanese threatened to turn the Aleutians into one of their grasping tentacles that were lashing out with swift preci-



sion to bring most of the Pacific area under their control. The threat that they might use the Aleutians, as well as the mainland of Alaska, as a stepping stone for actual invasion was real in its most critical sense. The sea-route to Alaska was not enough.

One of the ways in which the United States responded to this situation was by building the Alaska Highway. It was hacked through untrod wilderness, over uncharted mountain passes, across 200 streams for a distance of over 1,600 miles, in one short construction season.

The pioneer road was first completed by the Corps of Engineers, using Engineer troops, and now it is being brought up to a higher degree of improvement by private contractors. The arrow that was pointed at North America now points at the heart of Japan.

The pioneer road was built by self-sufficient, self-contained Engineer units. They worked from sunup to sundown in a land where daylight is continuous all summer.

They worked in areas where a thin layer of muskeg, a few inches of decayed vegetation, is all that hides the clear, blue glacial ice. It was no picnic. Mosquitoes, mud and muskeg were but three of the obstacles. Dust, cold drizzling rain, frigid nights, vicious flies and ravenous ants were others.

But in less than eight months, they cut millions of trees and bulldozed the two-lane route from Dawson Creek to Fairbanks to keep a promise that a military supply route to Alaska would be ready by the winter of 1942.

It stands as a tremendously important monument to the fortitude of officers, soldiers, engineers, contractors, and other

workers — to the stamina of American construction equipment.

In the construction of the highway thousands of trucks have been used. Thousands of truck operators have kept them rolling in spite of mud and dust and cold. New problems of lubrication and repair parts have been met and licked.

Yet in the face of this monumental job, carried through under pressure of time and in the face of every known and a few new hazards, the safety record for truck operations on the Alaska Highway has been exceptionally high. Awards have been presented by the National Safety Council to 24 of these men who drove a total of 302,000 miles without an accident of any kind.

On the Alaska Highway trucks and truck operators have demonstrated their place on the all-American team that has joined their Allies in the drive to certain victory. They know the job of winning the war is one for all Americans. It is the greatest team effort in history.

The experience and skill of truck operators in uniform are being used in combat and in the equally important mission of keeping the fighting front supplied. They are punching supplies through to forward bases with the assurance that the freight they carry is effectively translated into victorious offensive power.

While the eyes of the public may be directed to the gallant fighting men, in the background and in the foreground, quietly, grimly, toughly continues the work of engineers, mechanics, truck drivers — all those who are determined that workpower will win. They have opened up the Alaska Highway, and they are helping to open the roads to Berlin and Tokyo.

## They're Planning Another Noble Experiment

**T**AKING advantage of wartime conditions and restrictions, the new prohibition group is working night and day for legislation which will give America prohibition, in fact if not in name.

Using the tactics of the farm bloc, the anti-liquor crowd is tacking on amendments to practically every military appropriations measure in a desperate effort to secure prohibition.—*Mobile Labor Journal*.



# Legion Officer Smears Churchill

## Falsely Quotes U. S. General in Propaganda

BY LESTER M. HUNT

**H**AVE you heard the one about Winston Churchill volunteering to fight against the United States in the Spanish-American War?

If you have, the war department would like to know who you heard it from.

The assistant editor of this publication heard the story during the A. F. of L. convention in Boston. And the man who was spreading it was John A. Cejnar, acting national publicity director of the American Legion.

At lunch with Philip Pearl, publicity director of the A. F. of L.; Arnold Beichman, reporter for PM, and Bernard Tassler, editor of *The American Federationist*, Cejnar opened the conversation by remarking with the air of a man who is revealing a great secret:

"Did you know that Prime Minister Winston Churchill volunteered to fight against the United States in the Spanish-American War?"

"Where did you get that information?" he was asked.

"I had breakfast yesterday with Brig. Gen. Lowe and he told me," Cejnar replied.

The assistant editor of this magazine, who was also at the table, and who is also a member of the American Legion, wrote the War Department on returning to Indianapolis. He asked if there was a Brig. Gen. Lowe in the army and if so whether he said what Cejnar had said he said.

A few days ago a reply came from an official of the war department. He wrote:

"So far as we can learn, there is not a shred of truth to the story that was being circulated about Gen. Lowe at the Boston convention.

"We put our best military sleuths to work on the report and they came back with the

information that the only Gen. Lowe in the army — Brig. Gen. Frank E. Lowe assigned to the office of the chief of staff — never made the statement which was attributed to him by the Boston rumor monger.

"Needless to say, everybody was considerably disturbed by the circulation of such a report and we would certainly like to know who was spreading this story.

"It seems to me that anybody who disseminates such poison under the guise of quoting responsible army officers ought to get his head knocked in and we would be glad to oblige if you can see your way clear to tell us who it was."

We certainly can see our way clear to tell who it was. It was Cejnar!

From his attack on Churchill, Cejnar followed the usual Nazi routine of attacking the government of the United States for its wartime policies.

The Teamsters' Union does not know much about Cejnar. We only met him once, and that was enough. No doubt the American Legion does know Cejnar pretty well and no doubt he is also speaking the sentiments of the Legion big shots who hired him.

Otherwise he would not remain on the payroll and falsely circulate stories under the name of high American army officers which discredit our Allies.

Such a story as Cejnar circulated is ideal propaganda. It cuts both ways. It promotes suspicion of Churchill among Americans and it also promotes suspicion of U. S. military chiefs among the British, if they hear it.

And never doubt that they will hear it. It is probably making the rounds of the British army camps right now. Among the British it will be given the twist that American army officers are trying to discredit Churchill.



And thus the smear campaign to create discord among the English, Russians and Americans continues.

It is not often, however, that such stuff is peddled by a national official of an organization like the American Legion.

If the Legion disapproves of the senti-

ments expressed by Cejnar, we assume that the next time he spreads the story it will not carry the added prestige of coming from the Legion's national publicity director.

In other words, it will be very interesting to see where Cejnar goes from here.

## West Virginia Teamster Decorated for Bravery

**A**NOTHER heroic Teamster has been decorated for bravery in action. He is Sgt. Lawrence H. Holdren of the Guadalcanal Marines. He is a member of Teamsters' Union No. 175 of Charleston, West Virginia, a fact that was announced with pride by President E. A. Carter in sending the record of Holdren to International headquarters.

As a member of a Marine raider battalion, Holdren went ashore at Tulagi when the Solomons campaign opened on August 7, 1942. It was later on Guadalcanal, however, that he earned the Navy Cross.

His citation, signed personally by Adm. William F. Halsey, tells the story of Holdren's bravery as follows:

"For extraordinary heroism and distinguished service in the line of his profession as gunnery sergeant while serving with a Marine raider battalion in action against Japanese forces on Guadalcanal, British

Solomon islands, during the night of September 12-13, 1942. Gunnery Sergeant Holden, commanding a section of machine guns, exhibited outstanding heroism when subjected to ferocious enemy attacks.

"Although an adjacent unit had withdrawn and his gun positions were surrounded, he rallied the men under him and held a strategic position entrusted to him for more than nine hours. During this time, he personally directed the fire of his guns and repelled several attacks on his position.

"As a result of his courageous action, severe damage was inflicted upon the enemy and invaluable time gained in the preparation of new lines.

"His courageous and determined action, performed with complete disregard for his own personal safety, was a vital factor in the defeat of the enemy and was in keeping with highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

## Congress Encourages Child Labor

**C**HILD LABOR is gaining at an unprecedented rate throughout the nation, the children's bureau of the U. S. department of labor finds. More than 2,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 17 are working in industry today, double the number employed in 1941.

Even more alarming than the total increase is the fact that the largest increase has been in the 14 and 15-year-old bracket, rather than among the 16 and 17-year-olds.

Many of these children are being employed illegally, reports from state labor departments all over the country indicate. In 1942 there was an increase of 123 per

cent in the number of establishments found violating the child labor laws, while 132 per cent more children were found to be illegally employed in 1942 compared to 1941.

Yet in the face of these figures, the present reactionary congress, apparently blindly intent on fighting progress, has gone far to approve cuts for the administration of child labor provisions of the fair labor standards act. If congress persists in this attitude, it must take a heavy responsibility for encouraging the growth of child labor, a long festering evil that only a short time ago seemed headed for virtual extinction in the United States.—*Arkansas Federationist*.



## *Chinese First, Then the Hindus*

### Even Japan Prohibits Chinese Immigration

**I**F THE Chinese are put on an immigration quota basis, as many large employers are demanding, what will then be the status of India? And of Siam, Indo-China, New Guinea, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Burma, etc.?

If we exempt the Chinese from the terms of the Oriental exclusion act because they are our allies, what about the teeming millions of Hindu laborers in India?

They, too, are our allies, although they have not done very much about it to date. But, nevertheless, they are officially allies.

Will we then be asked to remove the restrictions against them and allow them to pour into this country on a quota basis to supply the demand for cheap labor?

And if the Hindus come in, how can we then exclude the others? The social reformers who are running interference for the industrialists in advocating Chinese immigration tell us that we are doing China a grievous wrong by "discriminating" against an ally.

Therefore, to be consistent, they must immediately demand further concessions for India and eventually even for the filthy Jap.

It is strange that the same people who are trying to infiltrate the Japs into the Middle West are also most desirous of opening the doors to the Chinese.

Or is it strange when you find the names of Thomas W. Lamont, the Wall Street banker, and many rail, steamship and steel mill executives asking repeal of Oriental exclusion laws?

As the immigration laws now stand, the Chinese are not alone excluded. About half the world is excluded. We have barred Orientals because we found from bitter experience that they cannot be assimilated and that they are a constant threat to our standard of living and our working conditions.

We are told that the Japs are propagandizing the Chinese over the fact that we exclude them and that the Chinese are becoming hostile toward us because of their exclusion.

But the Japs themselves exclude the Chinese. They cannot emigrate to Japan. Therefore how could they become pro-Japanese because of American exclusion laws when the Japs themselves have the same laws?

The current agitation on behalf of the Chinese would provide the first hole in the barriers erected to protect us from the flood of Orientals seeking to inundate this continent.

We have the right to say who shall come into our country to live in the houses next door to us and to go to school with our children.

This is our country. It is our home. We do not intend to make it a picnic ground for the world.

Reformers and industrialists who are attempting to start a new tidal wave of immigration do not understand the temper of the American people.

Before they get through, somebody may get hurt!

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**The writing on the wall is everywhere now, for anyone to see—regimentation. Regimentation of jobs, of income, of living conditions, of time, thought, and action. This is one of the demands of total war in seeking the greatest efficiency and production from available man and woman-power.**

—Organized Labor, San Francisco.



# *War Board Sustains Teamsters*

## Conferences with Midwest Employers Continue

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

ONE of the most constructive and helpful meetings that I have attended in many years was the conference with our organizers and business agents and other officers who met in Chicago on November 5 and 6. The meeting was called by the general president in order to take up the Central States Area agreement and to devise ways and means by which we could carry on with the employers representing this large area in the negotiation of our agreement for the coming period.

In this district of 12 states there are nearly 40,000 of our members involved. The wage contract entered into two years ago expired on November 16, 1943. The employers had decided among themselves that they would not have a general conference to bring about a master agreement.

The Ohio employers had been working under a separate agreement with our members in Ohio. This we found to be injurious to the main agreement and our local unions in Ohio, through their representatives, had notified the Ohio operators that they would have to sit in with the other employers who were their competitors.

Our purpose was to try, by one general agreement, to help the fair employers and to prevent, as nearly as we could, cut-throat competition to the trade, and also to attempt to equalize the wages and working conditions of the large membership in this very congested and busy center of commerce.

The invitation to the employers to attend our first meeting was almost entirely ignored. There were only one or two of the states represented.

We applied to the National War Labor Board for relief, in substance asking them to request the employers to meet with us

as a group, for the purpose of reaching a working agreement.

The board summoned us to Washington and we spent two days there, appearing before the board, with Chairman Davis presiding.

The sorry picture presented by the employers in their many disagreements, their lack of any kind of unity, and their technical objections, was deplorable.

It is difficult to understand how those business men have been able to make such a success or obtain such good returns from their investments, because in their conferences with us they displayed nothing but disunity.

Many of them believe that the Teamsters' Union is anything but their friend. Anyone who will agree with them in their argument, even if he represents nothing but the shadow of an organization, is invited in. Also invited by them is anyone who is opposed to anything that our representatives of the Twelve State Area Committee requests.

At any rate, after hours of presentation, the National War Labor Board, delving into their legal rights and authorities, sustained the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

At this writing we are proceeding to call another conference in Chicago of the employers from the several states, for the purpose of trying to reach an understanding. The National War Labor Board set the deadline as November 22, 1943, and stipulated that any major issues not settled by then be referred to the Trucking Commission, representing the National War Labor Board, and whatever decision that commission reaches, the full board has the right to review.



The general president appeared in Chicago at several meetings of our own group before they proceeded to Washington, and explained to them in detail the conditions surrounding the industry, not only now but what it was likely to encounter in the future. He went from Chicago to Washington and there presented the case again before the National War Labor Board. He received splendid assistance from our committee in charge of this work.

The same condition still confronts us as of old in dealing with employers. Every step forward we have gained in the interest of our membership, we have had to fight for all the way down through the years.

The employers in this industry have spent thousands of dollars in endeavoring to defeat our honest aspirations and our efforts to obtain some just consideration for the men engaged in the industry. Without drivers the equipment would be useless.

Unfortunately there are many engaged in this industry who do not either drive or furnish the equipment. When this war ends and when our government has time to give more attention to the industry, it will be part of our duty to call to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and especially to the Motor Vehicle Division and to the Congress, some of the abuses within this industry.

Excess war profits of railroads and motor manufacturers are injuring the industry, with no beneficial results to either the shippers or the legitimate operators, and capital is pursuing its determined purpose of weakening the efforts of the thousands of American workers engaged in this employment.

Also we must guard against abuses of the "agent who sits in his office" whose only investment is a desk, a chair and a telephone, who takes no chance of losing, and hires and bargains so he can get the gravy.

## Why Isn't Congressman Cox Prosecuted?

**W**HY isn't Eugene E. Cox, the labor-baiting congressman from Georgia, prosecuted on charges of violating the U. S. Criminal Code?

This embarrassing question is asked in a feature article in a recent issue of *The Railroad Trainman*, official publication of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The magazine then exposes the extraordinary relationship between Cox and Radio Station WALB and reproduces the check for \$2,500 which Cox received from the radio station for "legal services" in obtaining it a license to operate.

The check was allegedly paid in violation of the law which prohibits hungry congressmen from getting themselves on the payrolls of corporations in return for "services."

*The Railroad Trainman* demands that the evidence be laid before a grand jury for the indictment of Cox.

The magazine points out that when the Federal Communications Commission exposed the evidence against Cox, congress then named the accused congressman as chairman of a committee to investigate and smear the Federal Communications Commission.

If anybody tried to prosecute Cox on criminal charges, congress in retaliation would probably cut off all funds from the law enforcement agency that tried it.

It is permissible for Cox or any other congressman to demand the prosecution of labor officials. But when it comes to the prosecution of a congressman, that's different. The laws weren't made for them!

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**President Tobin is as vital to the peace negotiations between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations as is President Roosevelt to the peace talks following Victory for the United Nations!**

—New York State Teamster.



## **GOP Attacks Postwar Plans**

### **Are They Leading Us Back to the Days of Hoover?**

BY ALFRED BAKER LEWIS  
*American Federation of Teachers*

**T**HE Republican Party chieftains in the Republican Postwar Council came out with a blistering attack on the proposals of the National Resources Planning Board. This board was the only official government agency making plans for prosperity and security in the postwar period.

Any child can see that with about 30,000,000 war workers and 10,000,000 in the army and navy to be absorbed into peacetime production we need carefully worked-out plans made in advance to prepare the reconversion of industry to peace without a terrible degree of unemployment.

Yet the Republicans voted almost solidly in both the Senate and House of Representatives to abolish the National Resources Planning Board. They evidently hoped that planning would thus be left entirely in the hands of big business, which, of course, is planning for the greatest possible profits for the owners of industry rather than for the greatest possible welfare for the workers.

The Republicans, therefore, had to justify their actions by asserting that the National Resources Planning Board, and by implication the New Deal and President Roosevelt, was planning to "socialize all industry." That is not true, of course.

The federal government, that is, you and I among others, now owns about \$15,000,000,000 worth of manufacturing plants built with the taxpayers' money.

The National Resources Planning Board recommended that these plants, and the valuable patents owned by enemy aliens which the government has seized, should not be sold for a song to private industry, but kept in government control and leased to private companies only on conditions that would prevent monopoly.

That is why the Republicans tried to smear the National Resources Planning Board by asserting falsely that it wanted to socialize all industry.

The struggle which will be made to get control of the government-owned plants for a song after the war is over is similar to the struggle backed by reactionaries in the days of Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover, to have the government sell its electric power generating plants at Muscle Shoals to private industries, a plan which was foiled only by a determined fight led by that gallant old progressive, Senator Norris of Nebraska.

The National Resources Planning Board has also made the proposal that the government should guarantee a job with decent pay to every person to whom private industry has failed to give employment, provided only that he is willing and able to work.

This right to a decent job at decent pay for everyone, not given as a grudging charity at part pay, but as a right with full pay, is a progressive proposal which apparently horrified the old guard Republicans.

In order to provide full pay for all who cannot find employment in private industry, the National Resources Planning Board made a start on planning a comprehensive program of useful work for the government to undertake if that should be necessary to provide jobs for all. This program, of course, required planning and the Republicans hate government planning. They want the good old unplanned days of ex-President Hoover.

The Republicans declared that they favored "maintaining full employment through private enterprise." To accomplish that result they want to eliminate regula-



tion of business as far as possible. The answer to that is, of course, that business was regulated very little under Hoover, yet instead of maintaining full employment it gave us the worst depression that the country has ever known, a depression that grew steadily worse until President Roosevelt began his New Deal program.

The Republican Postwar Advisory Council declared that they wanted equal opportunity for all Americans. You cannot have equal opportunity for all when some people, the children of millionaires, are born so rich that instead of a silver spoon in their mouths they have a whole gold tea set. Yet the Republicans have never been leaders in levying heavy inheritance and corporation profits taxes, nor heavy taxes on big incomes and on the proceeds from stock exchange gambling.

Furthermore there will be no genuine equality of opportunity unless we provide for every child an equal chance to get a decent education. We don't do that now. Education is paid for chiefly by local taxation. Some localities are so poor that they cannot provide decent education.

To remedy this situation we should support the bill introduced by Senators Hill of Alabama and Thomas of Utah to provide \$300,000,000 of federal aid to education. For unless we pay teachers in some localities more than they are being paid now, there just won't be any teachers there. They are leaving and will leave still more to take better paying jobs.

The National Resources Planning Board proposed to give *every* child full opportunity to get as much education as his ability warrants at federal expense so far as is necessary, but with administration of the program kept in the hands of local and state authorities.

To do this the board worked out a splendid program for more educational facilities from primary schools to college, including technical and agricultural schools and part-time work and training programs combined. To make sure that no child will have his education cut short by poverty, the board recommended providing scholarships for higher education for all students able to take advantage of such education.

Without such a program the American ideal of equal opportunity for all, which the Republicans say they favor; is not a reality. For no one can say truly that now the children of Negroes, sharecroppers, textile mill workers, steel workers, or automobile workers have the same chance to get a college education, even though they may have just as good brains, as do the children of bank presidents or corporation executives.

Until they do, however, our American ideal of equal opportunity for all is only an ideal and not a reality. Yet instead of endorsing the proposals of the National Resources Planning Board to make the ideal come true, the Republicans attempted to smear the board and the whole New Deal by saying falsely that it proposed to "socialize all industry."

## CIO Members Strike Against Raises for Negroes

**F**OR some years the CIO has been trying to organize Negroes on the basis of "democracy." They tell them that to obtain "equality" they must join a CIO union.

For that reason an analysis of the recent Detroit race riot in the November issue of *Harper's Magazine* is illuminating. It places much of the responsibility for the riot on race friction inside the undisciplined United Automobile Workers' Union of the CIO.

And in the first six months of this year the resentment toward Negroes in the CIO caused "hate strikes" against the upgrading of Negro workers with a loss of 3,000,000 man hours in war production, according to the magazine. That's how the CIO keeps its rosy promises to Negroes. They pay dues to a CIO union and then the union goes on strike when the boss tries to give the Negroes a pay raise.



# *Labor Is Fighting Two Wars*

BY MATHEW O. TOBRINER

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**L**ABOR today is fighting two wars. It is fighting with all its might the foreign war which endangers the very existence of these United States. It is fighting, too, a war at home, a defensive struggle against the possessors of privilege and property who believe that this is the time to weaken labor's organization.

The two wars are closely connected. It was because the possessors of property believed that Fascism could destroy labor that they failed to fight it sooner. The privileged classes of Britain, and the corporate princes of this country, too, were perfectly willing to let Fascism grow so long as it appeared that it would destroy labor only. But when they found that Fascism finally would destroy capital as well as labor, then they finally took up arms against it.

So it is that the two wars which labor wages are really fronts of the same war. In each case labor fights for its existence. If we do not defeat Fascism and completely annihilate Germany and Japan, we shall be destroyed by foreign aggression. If we fail to check the reactionary Fascist forces at home the life of labor unionism will be legislated away.

Labor must face these hard realities. It must make every contribution to the foreign war. At the same time it must work out some strategy to meet the domestic evil. It must equip itself with the arms necessary to save itself at the home front.

The events that call for labor strategy are so tremendous, so unmistakable, that there can be no real question as to the need of action. Only this year we have witnessed the enactment of the Smith-Connally Act and a series of state acts which cripple labor.

We have seen the legislatures of 12 states establish intricate restrictions of labor activity. All these acts are designed to

break labor's power. The possessors of privilege are fearful that labor organizations will become strong enough to express the hopes and aspirations of the people so that they may obtain for themselves a greater share of the nation's income.

But the possessors of privilege own the press, the radio and other means of propaganda. Through their use they can create anti-labor sentiment and they can purchase votes in legislatures.

Labor is likewise confronted with the problem of approaching existing government agencies and administrative bodies.

We live today in a new labor world. The time when a labor leader could go to an employer, sit down at a conference table and through threat or persuasion work out an agreement, is past. There is practically no activity of a labor union which can be successfully concluded without the approval of the government.

In the prosecution of the war it has become necessary to establish a great number of government controls which are designed to prevent runaway prices or wages. As a part of that program, the government has established such organizations as the War Labor Board, the War Manpower Commission and a great many other administrative bodies. Labor must effectively present its case before these bodies at the risk of not getting proper adjustments in wages, hours, working conditions or union status.

If labor is to appear before these government tribunals it should be well equipped. It should have the advantage of the very best counsel. In the presentation of its cases before the War Labor Board, labor should be armed with statistical and economic information.

The establishment of statistical departments is a comparatively new undertaking



for Teamster unions. Nevertheless, the possibilities of such departments are almost boundless. In the first place they can properly prepare cases for the War Labor Board.

Even voluntary agreements as to wages, hours and working conditions must be approved by the board. These uncontested cases often involve intricate economic issues. In almost every such case it is advisable to present briefs supporting the union's position.

Of course, in contested cases the need for the assembling of economic and statistical data is obvious. To prove to the board the justice of the union's position, it is absolutely necessary to set forth the conditions that prevail in the area, the fact that the demand is not contrary to past decisions of the War Labor Board, the proof that the request does not violate the rules and tests set up by the board.

The statistical department can perform a third function: It can prepare data as to the wages and hours which should be requested in negotiation by the union. Very often local unions operating in the same or adjacent areas are not entirely familiar with the wages and hours that prevail for their crafts in other regions.

There have been tremendous discrepancies in the wages paid to drivers of milk and bread trucks in cities that are no more than a dozen miles apart. This has been due to a lack of knowledge of such conditions as well as lack of concerted effort in bargaining. The statistical department can accomplish a great deal in the elimination of these situations.

But the ultimate success of wage and hour negotiations depends upon favorable public opinion. In the long run, cases before the War Labor Board will be lost if the public officials who serve on the War Labor Board have been appointed by an anti-labor administration. They will be lost, too, if public opinion is such that labor unions are in disfavor.

If labor is to create a favorable public

opinion it must organize itself to do so. American public opinion is moulded in the political forum. The only effective and sure method of gaining a favorable public opinion and winning a place for labor in government councils is the organization of a strong political arm to the labor movement.

Thus labor is confronted with two tasks. In order to *present* its cases before government tribunals effectively it must thoroughly prepare and document them, and this undertaking calls for expert counsel and advice. But it must buttress and support this presentation with a strong political wing, which will insure a fair *hearing* of the cause.

Such political organization will prevent the foreclosure of labor's arguments by anti-labor administrators. The approach to the administrators ultimately rests for success upon the full political expression of American labor.

But political organization is vital for a second reason: It is the only weapon available to labor in the war on the home front. It is labor's only answer to the reactionary and Fascist influences which are now seeking to destroy it.

Never in the history of the United States has labor leadership faced such great problems. It will not be easy to build effective political organization. By the same token, however, labor has never had such great opportunities. Today we will decide the fate of American labor for years to come. We have the opportunity of winning a more secure and a more satisfactory position for the American worker in American society to come.

In this endeavor the Teamsters, to whom the unions in every locality in the United States look for leadership, will play a decisive role. The great leadership which the Teamsters have enjoyed under President Tobin gives proof that it will again, as before, break ground for American labor and lead it forward in this epochal and historic struggle.



## Clare's Tongue Is "Luce"

CLARE BOOTHE LUCE of Connecticut, the congressional snake charmer, spread some more of her globaloney recently in the *Chicago Tribune*, which reported:

"Mrs. Luce asserted that the American people could never have been branded as isolationist if President Roosevelt and his state department had disclosed to the nation the danger of which they themselves were fully aware. She attacked the administration which, she said, suppressed the facts because 1940 was an election year."

Maybe Mrs. Luce doesn't know any better but the *Chicago Tribune* certainly does. It remembers what it said about the President every time he tried to warn us of the danger that confronted us. It called him a war monger.

For the information of Congresswoman Luce, President Roosevelt began rebuilding the navy in 1933 as soon as he took office. At that time Mrs. Luce was writing fashion notes for New York social butterflies.

Although a Republican, she doubtless did not know that the Republicans had sunk 15 battleships and seven heavy cruisers that the Democratic administration of President Wilson left them.

The Republicans also cut down the army to the status of a Boy Scout troop. But she says that Roosevelt left us unprepared.

Does she remember what the Republicans said when Roosevelt warned us that our frontier was on the Rhine? And what they said when he urged the quarantine of the "mad dog" nations—Germany, Italy and Japan? That was way back in 1937!

She says Roosevelt suppressed the truth because 1940 was an election year. But the fortification of Guam came before congress in 1938, and the Republicans voted 138 to 15 against it.

And in June, 1939, the Republicans voted 122 to 5 against the increased construction of military airplanes, despite the warnings of President Roosevelt.

Also in June, 1939, the Republicans in the lower house of congress voted 150 to 8 against selling munitions to England in her war against "mad dog" Germany.

In November, 1939, the Republicans voted 140 to 20 against revising the neutrality law so that we could provide the British, Poles, etc., with the weapons to hold back the nations against which Roosevelt had warned us.

That wasn't an election year. But 1940 was. And in September of that year, only 60 days before the election, President Roosevelt disregarded political danger and demanded the passage of the conscription law. It passed, but the Republicans voted 112 to 52 against it.

When Mrs. Luce says the Democratic administration failed to warn us, she proves that her memory is as "Luce" as her tongue.



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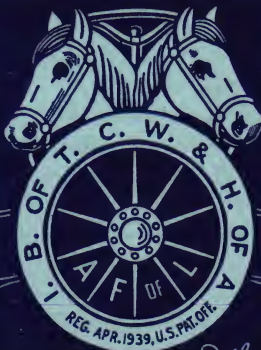
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